



APPENDIX A

"CLEAN" VERSION OF EACH PARAGRAPH/SECTION/CLAIM
37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(ii) AND (c)(i)

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SPECIFICATION:

Replacement for the paragraph at page 1, line 29 to page 2, line 2:

A1
In addition to imaging systems, compression technology can be incorporated into "video on demand" systems, such as video servers. Compression technology can also be applied to streaming video, which is the real-time capture and display of video images over a communications link. Applications for streaming video include video telephones, remote security systems, and other types of monitoring systems.

Replacement for the paragraph at page 4, line 18, to page 4, line 22:

A2
According to another aspect of the present invention, a compression method is provided that allows user selected portions of an image to be compressed to different image qualities, thereby permitting non-uniform image compression.

Replacement for the paragraph at page 16, line 1 to page 16, line 10:

A3
The image source 72 may be a digital still image or video source, such as a CD-ROM drive, scanner, or network connection. In addition, the image source 72 can include analog video sources, such as a video camera, VCR, television broadcast or cable receiver. The analog video signals would be converted to a digital form by the image source 72 using conventional conversion techniques. Alternatively, an image source 72 can include a video camera and communications systems for transmitting real-time video to the I/O subsystem 66.

Replacement for the paragraph at page 19, line 29 to page 20, line 7:

A4
FIG. 12 illustrates another method of compressing an image in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. In this method, a user can selectively vary compression parameters (step 173) to obtain a lossless or near-lossless compressed image at a desired compression ratio. In step 170, the image is input. In step 172, an integer color transform is

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7y performed on the input image. In step 173, compression parameters are selected by the user using a software interface. These parameters can include those described herein below in the subsection title "Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) Controlled Compression". In step 174, an integer wavelet transform is performed on the color transformed pixels. In step 176, the wavelet coefficients are entropy coded. Next, in step 178, the compressed image file is then output from the system.

Replacement for the paragraph at page 24, line 1 to page 24, line 6:

AS REMARK. Since (2.1)-(2.5) are not linear because of the rounding operation $\text{Int}(x)$, this means the transformation order becomes significant. For instance, if the decomposition was applied first to the columns and then to the rows, the inverse transformation must be applied first to the rows and then to the columns.

Replacement for the paragraph at page 24, line 31, to page 25, line 9:

AS It is known that the general values for the high frequency wavelet coefficients are small, and all higher levels of the decomposition provide generally small values in the high frequency band. This allows the preservation of precision during the computational stage of the wavelet coefficients. Now, the complementary code property, the other aspect of the PPP property, is a well know characteristic of the integer arithmetic as done by the computer. Consider the computation of the difference of two integers given as $c = b - a$ and the inverse computation of $a = b - c$. the nature of the computation within the computer can be specified as follows:

2.e Replacement for the paragraph at page 33, line 17, to page 33, line 20:

Similarly, if we take $\{h^0, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}^0\}$ as an initial set of biorthogonal filters, a new set of biorthogonal filters $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$ can be found as

Replacement for the paragraph at page 45, line 15:

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